

Gazette of the United States

AND EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 91 of Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, March 28, 1794.

[Whole No. 550.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.
BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.
N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dcf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.
IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expense. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dcf

For Sale, The American Brig TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as she came from sea. She is a staunch vessel, not two years old, and may be put to sea immediately. For terms apply to

GARDINER & OLDEN,
Arch Street wharf,
Who have for sale,

Pork, Lard, and Hams as usual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few casks Timothy Seed—also

Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron castings, in any form executed on the shortest notice.
March 14. *drot

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,
The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, State of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, or of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&f1m

TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,

February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Trustees of the Loan Office, established per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the last payment should have been made, and every justifiable indulgence having been granted, That unless they come forward and pay off their respective balances on or before the first day of April next, precepts will issue against all delinquents without regard to persons or circumstances. All former and existing sheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to said Office, are requested to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of prosecuting them without distinction.

CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P. S. The Printers throughout the State are requested to insert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

A RECOMPENCE OF

One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any person who shall, on or before the first day of May next, produce to them such a plan and elevation of a Banking House, as shall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handsome front is desired: The whole building is to be substantial and commodious with as much space around it, as the size of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is situated on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Walnut streets in Philadelphia; and its dimensions are 110 feet on Third street, and about 100 feet westward.

THOMAS WILLING, President.

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN in pipes,
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Osnaburghs,
Holland Sheetings,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribbands, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY

THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

IMPORTED

In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY

Louis Osmont,

A PERFECT

Assortment of Hanging Paper,

high coloured and plain.
White silk Stockings, high dressed and put up English fashion.

The handfomest artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glass Plates to be sold by the case.

A few hampers of Champagne wine six years old.

ALSO,

An elegant parcel of

Bearskin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE

42 pipes Madeira wine,

and a few casks of Claret.

A Quantity of

Hamburg Demijohns.

In a few Days,

He will have for sale,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in cases, a quantity of window glass well fortified of all sizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glasses framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.

March 22. dcf

Writing

ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.

Done in the most elegant manner, and after the first masters; likewise,

Fire Buckets

Painted and finished at the shortest notice, by
GEORGE RUTTER,

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth streets.

March 4. dcf

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last Will of **DEBORAH MORRIS**, deceased,

The House No. 245,

AND

Lot of Ground

On which it stands, wherein **JAMES BIDDLE** now lives, on the north side of Market-street, near Sixth-street.

THE House being 18 feet 10 inches in Front on Market-street, and the Lot 117 feet deep. The whole will be sold subject to a ground rent of twelve pounds per annum, payable to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and their successors forever.

For terms apply to
SAMUEL COATES,
JONATHAN JONES,
ANTHONY MORRIS,
SAMUEL POWELL GRIFFITHS,
Surviving Executors of
Deborah Morris, dec'd.

March 1, 1794. *cop 3w

The following Certifi-

cate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the Ship Peter, Paul Hufley, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

FOR SALE,

BY **MATHEW CAREY**, No. 118,
Market-Street,

An Essay on Slavery:

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on morals, industry, and the peace of society. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of freemen to be much more productive than that of slaves; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is impolitic as well as unjust.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

February 15. dcf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 11th day of April next, at the house of **John Thomson**, in Perth-Amboy,

The Proprietary House

AND LOT OF LAND,

IN THAT CITY.

THE Lot contains eleven acres, on which is an orchard of grafted apple trees, a well of excellent water, a large stone cistern, and a very commodious stable and coach-house, and a great quantity of the best building stones in the walls of the house, which was formerly built for the residence of the Governors of New-Jersey. The situation of this Lot is so well known for its healthfulness and beautiful prospect of the Raritan river to the west of the bay, and Sandy-Hook to the east, that a further description is unnecessary. The conditions of sale will be, one third of the purchase money to be paid on the first day of May next, when a good and sufficient Deed will be given to the purchaser, by **WALTER RUTHERFORD**, Esq. President of the Board of Proprietors of the Eastern Division of New-Jersey, and the remaining two thirds satisfactorily secured in equal annual payments.

By order of the Board,

JAMES PARKER, Register.

Perth-Amboy, February 5, 1794. 2aw2m

War Department.

January 30th 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations.

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President

of the United States,

H. KNOX,

Secretary of War.

The printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers for the space of two months.

January 30. d2m

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the **PAPER LINE**—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negotiations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in **State-Street**, over **Mr. David Townsend**, Watch Maker's Shop.—Where **PUBLIC SECURITIES**, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. **HOUSES** and **VESSELS** will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

* Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS.

N. B. If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negotiations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&f1f

Congress of the United States.

House of Representatives

Monday, March 24.

A memorial of sundry inhabitants of the town of Salem, in Massachusetts praying that Congress will adopt such measures, as in their wisdom, may be deemed the most expedient and effectual to obtain a redress for the vexations, and spoliations committed on the commerce of the United States, by the subjects of Great Britain; under the authority of that government, as well as by the subjects and citizens of other foreign countries, was presented by Mr. Goodhue.

Also a memorial of sundry citizens of the State of South-Carolina, to the same effect, was presented by general Pickens.

Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, reported the following resolution, which was agreed to.

“Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken, to render the force of the United States more efficient.

Mr. Parker proposed the following resolutions, which were seconded.

“Resolved, That a select corps of militia be enrolled in the United States; that all freemen capable of bearing arms from the age of to compose a select militia, and that they be armed and accounted at the general expense.

“Resolved, That the several states shall officer the select militia aforesaid, either out of the officers of the militia now commissioned, or such other persons as they may think proper.”

“Resolved, That the said select militia be called together as often as may be directed by the legislatures of the several states, not exceeding days, in one year, and for the time they are so called out, they shall receive the same pay and rations, as the troops of the United States.”

“Resolved, That in case of invasion or insurrection, the President of the United States shall have power to call into actual service, such portion or portions of the select militia, as may be deemed necessary for the common defence.”

“Resolved, That no select militia-man shall be called into actual service for more than one year.” Committed to a committee.

Adjourned.

FRANCE.

Extraits from the *Couriers Politique*, and the *Departments*.

National Convention and Club of Jacobins.

Gaillard the friend of Challier, killed himself because he believed that he was abandoned by the patriots.

Collet D'Herbois.—“Jacobins! Some persons wish to moderate the Revolutionary movement—take care of it—never forget what Robespierre told you on this subject. Some persons wish to make you establish a committee of clemency, for the purpose of there examining the prisoners, and to distinguish the Aristocrats from those who are not so. No clemency—be always Jacobins and Mountaineers, and **LIBERTY** shall be saved.”

Letters from Italy announce, that the regency of Tunis observes the strictest neutrality with the French.

Revolutionary Tribunal. Nicholas Gomot, baker, has been guillotined, for having secreted some bread.

John Marie Allard, curate of Bagneau, has shared the same fate, for having preached up the counter-revolution.

Charles Prevot de la Croix, Creole of South America, who resided at Rochfort, has been also guillotined, being convicted by his correspondence of having excited the war of St. Domingo, and contributed to the arming the Mulattoes against the Whites.

The ex-deputy Crangeneuve, was arrested the 26th of December, and executed the day after. His brother, member

of the so-called Republican Commons, has undergone a like fate.

Alexander Marie la Roque, physician, and victor Hyacinthe la Roque, captain of a man of war, have been guillotined.

The Convention has decreed, that the accused who are of rank, should be delivered over to the Revolutionary Tribunal. They are the following—Dietriche, ex-mayor of Strasbourg, Custine, jun. Biron, Barthelemy, Mace, Quetneau, all ex-generals of the army in La Vendee, La Vergne, who commanded at Longwy, before the capture of that city, is also amongst the number of the accused.

Letter of Garrier from Nantes—
“The affair of Mans was so bloody, that from the city as far as Laval the ground was covered with the dead bodies.

The Rebels who had passed the Loire, have nearly all been killed on the shore. Not one of them escaped without the permission of General Moulin, who made free to give passports to a number of rebels—this general is now arrested, and his place given to another.

At Ancenys, and at Nirot, the Royalists have all been massacred, and several pieces of cannon were taken.

The brothers La Roche Saquein were killed in passing the Loire.

The prisoners are so numerous, that the guillotine is not sufficient. I have taken the method, says the deputy Garrier, of having them all shot to death.

Those of the royalists who have effected an escape will not be able to join their numerous friends in Le Morbihan: All the passages are occupied by the brave republicans. The loss of the rebels at Angers, La Fleche, Ancenys, Le Mans, and Blin, amounts to 30,000 men.”

Another letter from Guibertault, representative of the people, confirms the foregoing.

Letter of Thureau and Prieur de la Merne—“We march over heaps of dead bodies: The cavalry of the enemy are flying before us—a part of it is exterminated. The victory is complete—myriads of royalists have fallen. We have taken such measures that we will not leave one of them on the face of the earth. The rest of their artillery has been taken. Among the enormous baggage captured from the rebels is a strong chest, containing assignments in the name of Louis XVII. and the plate with which they made them.

“Biron, commander of the cavalry of the royalists, the same who rode the white horse so famous in the history of La Vendee, was killed by a Marshal de Logis of the Northern legion.”

Another letter from La Vendee.—
“The battles of Saverny have put an end to the designs of the foldiers of Jesus Christ and Louis 17th. The remains of the Catholic and Royal army were pursued and slaughtered, even to the marshes into which its soldiers were thrown.”

A legion of French emigrants, which has lately been formed, is commanded by the Marquis de Reznay. Amongst the persons in this legion are counted Mr. d'Harvilly, late commander of the constitutional guard of Louis XVI. so well known by his conduct in Brittany, at the head of the regiment of Rohan, of which he was colonel, and above all by his courage on the 10th of August; also Gen. Conway, Messrs. de la Chaise, de Clonard, O'Connell, de la Tour du Pin, d'Ataly, de Boisselin, Baron Rochefoucault, De Mauduit Duplessis, de Dampierre, &c.

The Republic of Genoa, an aristocratical republic, if ever there was one, has lately declared for the French.

According to the Leyden Gazette, all the letters from Paris are filled with nothing but details of the executions which take place there and in the other principal cities throughout France. At Bourdeaux the son of the first President of the Parliament of Guyenne was guillotined the 22d of November, and his father is threatened with the same fate.

Barnave has lately been conducted to the guillotine. Brissot and Condorcet could never pardon him the efforts which he opposed to the subversions of the Colonies, nor the Jacobins could never forget the fine speech which he pronounced in the Constituent Assembly in favor of Monarchy and for the defence of Louis XVI. relative to his flight to Varennes, and had a long time marked him in their books of proscription. He was arrested at Grenoble in the month of August, 1792, a few days after the imprisonment of the royal family, nearly at the same hour that his friend Alexander Lameth was declared a traitor with M. La Fayette. This is

not one of the least singularities of the time in which we live, that two men, in whom a similarity of opinions was very observable, should lose, one his liberty, the other his life, by the repentments of two parties directly opposed to each other. Barnave, who was condemned by the Revolutionary Tribunal at the same time with the former Minister of Port de Tertre, heard, like him, his sentence with much composure. After it was read—“Citizens!” says he, “Revolutions, slay men—but, Posterity, will judge them!”—He was answered by the cry of *Vive la Republique!* Barnave was 32 years of age.

Amongst other victims immolated by the guillotine, is the Mayor of St. Denis, named Cambon. Morlaix, an Aide-Camp to the army of the Eastern Pyrennes, has been shot to death. The 8th of December the famous Countess du Barry was guillotined; the banker Vandenyver with his two sons, and the former deputy Noel have undergone the same fate.

From English papers received at Boston, per Capt. Howland.

BRUSSELS, January 4.

Intelligence has been received here, that the blockade of Landau is raised. It appears that the French had continued their attacks every day, until the 26th ult. when they advanced early in the morning, in force against the Duke of Brunswick, who was at Bergzabern, with his van-guard, commanded by prince Hohenlohe: That the grenadier battalion of Kleist, and two companies of chasseurs advanced to meet the French; that they were at first repulsed, but that prince Hohenlohe then marched forward to their support with some artillery, and that the enemy was at last completely routed; That towards mid-day, however, the attack was renewed on the right of Gen. Wurmser's position, who was compelled to retreat, and has since re-crossed the Rhine in two columns. The duke of Brunswick takes a position to cover Mayence. A garrison is left in Fort Louis.

A letter from Frankfurt, December 29, has been received:

“The Imperialists, posted near Haguenau, although attacked incessantly, were enabled to maintain their ground until the 22d of December. On that day, the Republican troops advanced against them with such superiority of force, and with such a tremendous train of artillery, that after a very vigorous resistance, they were forced to evacuate Haguenau, and retreat with great precipitation, to Sultz, near Weissenbourg.

“It was deemed necessary, however, on the next day, to take a position near Weissenbourg, in order that the Imperialists might not be so much exposed to the incessant attacks of the enemy, who in every attack come forward with fresh troops.

“The French, having obliged the allies to retreat from Haguenau, resolved to persevere in that system, which had produced such important advantages to them. On the 26th instant, a messenger arrived here, who brought the important intelligence, that a column of 22,000 Republicans, has pierced the right wing of Gen. Wurmser's army; that 4000 of their cavalry had turned the redoubts established near Werth and Reichshoven, and that, meeting with no more obstacles, the enemy attacked Gen. Wurmser's army in the rear of their position. Some battalions of the troops of Hesse Darmstadt newly raised, with the Palatine troops, who were posted in the entrenchments, gave way, and by their flight, occasioned a general retreat.

“The Prussians, with the Imperialists, being forced to change their position, took that on the heights of Weissenbourg; and Gen. Wurmser, moving from Sultz, approached near to Weissenbourg. The Republicans with the whole mass of their forces, estimated at 120 and according to others at 150,000 men, not giving our brave troops a moment's rest, having continually annoyed them for more than a month past, made posterior to the 26th, a general and irresistible attack on the centre of the combined army which unable to resist such a severe shock, being moreover exhausted with fatigue, and in want of ammunition, were forced to retreat towards Spire and Mannheim. The Duke of Brunswick, at the same time was under the necessity of retreating towards Mentz.

“Thus, the siege of Landau is raised. As it is supposed, that the French will make further irruptions—families of all classes here, are preparing for flight.

“The raising of the siege of Landau, is confirmed by a person, who from the heights of Neustadt, saw the French army under the walls of Landau.

“Since yesterday several hundred citizens, without any distinction of state or condition, have been busily employed in working at the ramparts.”

Extract of a letter from Mannheim, dated December 28.

“The French are advancing in three columns, one towards Weissenbourg, another towards Anweiler, and the third towards Lautern. The baggage of the Austrians has been removed to Ketsch, near Spire—and that of the Prussians to Maykammer, one league from Neustadt.

“Accounts have been received, that the Austrians have retreated to, and taken up their Head-Quarters at Germersheim. The siege of Landau is raised.

“Letters from Worms, dated December 25, state, that the situation of the allies in Alsace, had become very critical, after the action of the 22d. Most of the inhabitants fled from Weissenbourg and the Military Hospital was also removed thence.”

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 8th ult. bring the Spanish accounts, of the check received by the French army, lately mentioned in the Convention. These letters say that the Marquis de Castrillo, had driven the French from the valley of Banuls, with the loss of two pieces of cannon, and a great number of prisoners—that on the 7th ult. at six o'clock in the morning, the Spanish General Curstin, attacked the great camp of the French, and their batteries of L'Ermitage. Both these attacks were so successful, that at nine o'clock in the morning, the Spaniards were completely masters of the field, and the French camp, took 24 pieces of cannon, and a vast quantity of ammunition, and provisions, besides 600 prisoners. The loss of the Spaniards, does not exceed 200 men both killed and wounded—and, that of the French, in killed, is asserted to be very considerable.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Thursday, March 27.

Sketch of the important Debate of yesterday, on the subject of indemnity and sequestration.

AFTER the private business was over, Mr. Madison said if no gentleman had any thing to propose, which in the present juncture was deemed of an urgent nature, he should call for the commercial regulations, which, though less pressing than some other subjects, yet required a decision.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then rose and said he had prepared a motion on a subject which to him appeared urgent, and to require the early attention of Congress. It was the subject of indemnity to the owners of vessels and cargoes which had been captured by some of the belligerent powers, contrary to the law of nations. He mentioned several reasons why this business should now be determined on; these were, the necessity of an early liquidation and ascertainment of the claims of the sufferers, in order to enable the executive to demand reparation—to enable the committee of ways and means to form a better estimate of the public exigencies—to hold out some comfort to the unfortunate sufferers and a prospect of relief, without which many might be induced to abandon their callings, and perhaps to emigrate to other countries. He said he was strongly impressed with the principle that where our citizens were pursuing a lawful trade, and were deprived of their property, that the government not having afforded protection, was bound to make compensation, subject to a reimbursement by the aggressors: That as the government was the channel through which the indemnification was to be obtained, the aggressors were to look to the government, and the government to the aggressors: He was therefore satisfied that in the first instance these just claims when ascertained ought to be paid out of the public treasury; that a demand ought immediately to be made for restitution and compensation, and that when it should be withheld, Congress should determine on the proper means for obtaining redress. Mr. Smith remarked that the proposition, made some time ago by Mr. Madison on this subject being predicated on an increase of duties, was inapplicable to the present crisis, and resting solely on a fund which would probably never exist, held out no prospect of relief. Besides, that proposition depended on the success of a number of antecedent ones, which might not be adopted, and if they were, would be at a distant period, whereas this subject called for immediate consideration. He then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the indemnification of all citizens of the United States, whose vessels or cargoes have been seized and confiscated by any of the belligerent powers, contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a bill to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

These resolutions being seconded and read from the chair,

Mr. Dayton rose and said he should not agree to the proposition of the gentleman from S. C. unless it were connected with one which should designate the fund from whence the indemnity was to be derived: He had prepared a resolution combining the two subjects, which, being indisposed, he did not intend to bring forward that day, but as the gentleman last up had called the attention of the House to it, he should read his motion and lay it on the table, in order that the two subjects might be taken up together.

Mr. Dayton then read his resolution, to this effect, viz. That provision ought to be made by law for sequestering all debts due to any subjects of the British king, to be kept as a pledge for the restitution of the vessels and cargoes of the United States, which had been seized and confiscated by the British ships of war and cruisers, contrary to the law of nations and in violation of our rights.—Mr. D. said it was no longer a secret that the British nation were resolved to be at war with this country—that this was manifested by the speech of Lord Dorchester, and by their unjustifiable seizure and confiscation of our property; that we were bound to retaliate—that all hope of retaliation of the damages sustained was perfectly chimerical, unless we compelled it by some means of this kind. Instead of sequestering, he thought Congress had a right to confiscate British debts both in the funds and in the hands of individuals; but he would go no farther than sequestration, and confine it to private debts.

Mr. Dayton's proposition being read, it was moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee on this business immediately.

This occasioned a long debate. Mr. Fitzsimons said it was a subject which ought to be immediately decided—the public mind ought not to be kept in suspense; he was against the proposition of sequestration, but he should vote for taking it up now, and deciding upon it.

Mr. Kittera and Mr. Irvine said, if any thing of the kind was intended, it ought not to be delayed as a delay would defeat the measure, by giving time to make transfers and assignments: That transfers had already taken place, from the apprehension of such a measure.

Mr. Ames conceived that a measure of such a serious nature ought not to be precipitated. He still cherished the hope of peace—he would to the last moment struggle against every thing like war, he therefore reprobated every proposition which had a tendency to drive us into a war, until all negotiation failed.

Several members expressed a wish to go into committee merely to consider the subject, without wishing for a decision on that day.

Mr. Boudinot had not made up his mind so as to give an opinion, he requested a delay for one or two days.

Mr. Tracy was against going now into committee; he did not say what change might be brought about in his opinion by the debate, but at present the proposition appeared to him an outrage upon common honesty.

Mr. Mercer and Mr. Dayton disapproved of these expressions; they thought the conduct of Great Britain justified the measure.

Mr. Smiley said we were in a state of war, and the measure was necessary for self-defence.

Mr. Smith S. C. observed that when he proposed the indemnification, he was unacquainted with the intention of connecting with it, the subject of sequestration; he wished the two subjects might be separated; the interest which a great number of citizens took in the success of the former might give an improper bias and impulse, in favor of the latter, and attach a degree of popularity, to a measure which viewed by itself, and in cooler moments might be disapproved by those who now justified it.

He stated that it had been the invariable practice of the house, on occasions even of the greatest importance, to let a proposition lie a few days for consideration; yet on this occasion, avowedly of the most serious complexion and of the highest importance, they were pressed to an opinion, without even one day's notice:—In answer to the argument that it was only intended to look at the subject and not to decide, he said that members might commit themselves too hastily and get fixed in their opinions—whereas, the subject ought to be taken up after mature reflection.

The only reason he had heard for an immediate decision was the preventing transfers; he admitted there was something in this, but he suggested a mode of obviating the difficulty, which was to pass a vote, prohibiting transfers for 20 or 30 days, during which time the members might have leisure to deliberate calmly on a subject which involved the national character, and which certainly ought not to be precipitated.—Several other members spoke, and the question being put, the motion for going into committee was carried, 51 voting in the affirmative.

(Debate to be continued.)

WHEREAS an alias subpoena has issued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the suit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the said MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS—This is to give notice to the said ROBERT, that he be and appear at the said Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the seventh day of April next, at the State-House in the said City, to answer the matters alleged in the said petition.

WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.

March 5, 1794.
To Robert Evans.

UNITED STATES.

NANTUCKET, March 9.

This day arrived Schooner Swallow, Latham Gardner, from Faulkland Isles, latfrom St. Eustatia, with whom came passenger, Mr. Benjamin Franklin Folger, who left Halifax December last, on board the brig Hawk, Capt. E. Macy, who had charge of the October Mail from Falmouth.—Captain Macy got twice within 20 leagues of Boston light; but by the distress of weather was obliged to put away for the W. Indies, & arrived safe at Antigua, where Mr. Folger left him.—Capt. A. Gardner, in the brig—, of Providence, left Faulkland Isles about three months ago, bound for Cape Good Hope, to take in provisions to bring him home. Capt. William Barnard, in a brig belonging to Providence, was at Faulkland Isles—skins hard to be gotten.

March 13.

Drifted on shore, last Saturday, on the West end of this Isle, the hull of a sloop, about 50 tons; black bottom, yellow waist—appeared to be an old vessel—her stern, quarter deck, and cabin floor gone—mast broke off below deck—sails washed to pieces—some men's and women's cloths found in her; and about 12 barrels of tar, with no brand, but an apparent cut mark with a knife of S. S. O. W. X. O. was on them.—Since the wreck of the vessel came on shore, there has been found sundry barrels of tar with the same mark—also a long boat has been taken up a-drift, and brot in here.—This day was found drifted on shore, not far from the wreck, the body of a small Negro girl, supposed to be about two or three years old.—The stern plank of a vessel has been found, bearing the name of "THE SOLICITOR OF SUFFOLK"—which is supposed to have belonged to the wreck.

The wreck of the vessel was found and taken charge of by GEORGE BROWN; to whom the owners or others concerned may apply.

FREDERICKSBURG, March 20.

A gentleman immediately from Kentucky informs, that the expedition intended against New Orleans, under Gen. Clark, had been stopped by the authority of Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 28.

An express arrived here this morning from New-York, which left that City last evening at 8 o'clock.—A vessel from St. Kitts in 16 days, had brought a copy of the instructions of the British Government of the 8th January last—which were considered of so much importance at this critical juncture as to induce the merchants of New-York to forward them with the utmost expedition.—No doubt can be entertained of their authenticity.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile character in the eastern part of Massachusetts, to a gentleman in this city, dated March 12.

"The situation of our navigation here is, at this time, truly distressing: two ships lost, and two detained in Bourdeaux, for three months, by our good allies, for what cause we know not. The fear of Mr. M's resolutions being adopted prevents our sending those for England that were designed for that voyage. I think those resolutions, if agreed to, will ruin more than half the merchants here, as their greatest interest is in shipping, and they are as ill calculated to secure to us the advantages arising from the carrying trade, as the throwing away the weights of a clock would be to make the time-piece go faster. However I trust Congress will never be so lost to the true interest of the country as to adopt them; and I hope the representatives from this state will continue firm against them.

"I am sorry to hear of so much opposition to a navy, which must be a necessary defence to our navigation; and we have too much to be left without a protection. This too will make us more respectable as a maritime nation among the powers of Europe. I hope Congress will enquire into the causes of the detention of our ships in the ports of France and procure reparation.

A war ought to be avoided if possible—for in addition to the horrors of a war, when we are once in we shall be so connected with the warring powers of Europe, that no mortal can calculate the degree of calamity, or a period to its existence."

Extract of a letter from Cape Nicholas Mole to a gentleman in this city, dated 3d March 1794.

An Embargo has taken place on all

vessels the 1st inst. should have been ready to sail this day, but it not been for the Embargo, when it will be off, is uncertain, the most probable conjecture is one month."

By the Schooner Peggy, Captain Skelly, in 12 days from Antigua, the following Intelligence is received.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1794.

Instructions to the Commanders of our ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 8th of January, 1794.

WHEREAS by a former instruction to the Commanders of our ships of War and Privateers, dated the 6th day of November, 1793.—We signified that they should stop and detain all Ships laden with goods, the produce of any Colony belonging to France, or carrying provisions or other supplies for the use of any such Colony, and should bring the same with their cargoes to legal adjudication. We are pleased to revoke the said instructions, and in lieu thereof, have thought fit to issue these our instructions, to be duly observed by the commanders of all our ships of War and Privateers, that have or may have Letters of Marque against France

I. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication all vessels with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the French West-India Islands, and coming directly from any part of the said Islands to any part of Europe.

II. That they shall bring in for lawful adjudication, all ships with their cargoes that are laden with goods, the produce of the said Islands, the property of which goods shall belong to subjects of France, to whatever ports they may be bound.

III. That they shall seize all ships, that shall be found attempting to enter any port of the said Islands that is, or shall be blockaded by the arms of his Majesty or his allies, and shall send them in with their cargoes for adjudication, according to the terms of the second article of the former instructions bearing date 8th of June, 1793.

IV. That they shall seize all vessels laden wholly or in part with Naval or Military Stores, bound to any port of the said Islands, and shall send them into some convenient port belonging to his Majesty, in order that they, together with their cargoes may be proceeded against according to the rules of the law of nations.

(Signed) H. DUNDAS.

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

March 27.

The President has signed the naval armament bill, the resolution for laying an embargo, the bill for the relief of Capt. Paraque, and the bill authorizing a settlement of the accounts of M. La Fayette.

A memorial was presented and read from the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth. Mr. Smith S. C. offered the following resolutions:

Resolved,

That provision ought to be made for the indemnification of all citizens of the United States, whose vessels or cargoes shall have been seized and confiscated by any belligerent power contrary to the law of nations.

Resolved,

That a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for carrying the foregoing resolution into effect.

The following, including the object contemplated by those of Mr. Smith, were presented by Mr. Dayton, and it was moved to go into committee of the whole upon them immediately. After some debate the motion was carried 51 members rising in the affirmative.

Resolved,

That provision ought to be made by law for the sequestration of all the debts due from the citizens of the United States to the subjects of the King of Great Britain.

Resolved,

That provision ought in like manner to be made for securing the payment of all such debts into the Treasury of the United States, there to be held as a pledge for the indemnification of such of the citizens of the said States as shall have suffered from the ships of war, privateers, or from any person or description of persons acting under the commission or authority of the British King, in contravention of the laws of nations and in violation of the rights of neutrality.

The house accordingly went into committee of the whole on these resolutions, Mr. Sherbourne in the chair.

Some debate took place upon these resolutions.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) then laid the following resolution on the table as a substitute for those presented by Mr. Dayton.

Resolved,

That all transfers or assignments of debts due to any subject of Great Britain by any citizen of the United States, made after the promulgation of this resolution, and for 30 days thereafter, be null and void to all intents and purposes. Adjourned.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

A bill is before the legislature of this

state, for appropriating 30,000l. for the purpose of fortifying the port of New-York. To which is annexed a supply of 12,000l. for defraying the expence of floating batteries, vessels of force and fortifications on the northern and western waters.

The following Letter is just received from Albany.

Gentlemen,

Your letter in behalf of our fellow-citizens, we this moment received, and we have the satisfaction to inform you, that your request has already been anticipated by the House of Assembly, and that a bill appropriating thirty thousand pounds, for fortifying the port of New-York, has passed the Assembly.

Deeply impressed with the magnitude of the object recommended to our consideration, we did not after the rejection of the former bill from the Senate, despair of eventual success in both Houses of the Legislature, and judged it our duty to renew the subject. We now rejoice to say, that we have every reasonable expectation of success, and trust the legislative provision will be such, as to promote the wishes of our fellow-citizens and to comport with the interest and dignity of the State.

We are Gentlemen,

with every sentiment.

James Watson, Jotham Post, Richard Furman, Wm. Wilcocks, Robert Boyd, Jos. Ogden Hoffman, John Delancey.

Robert R. Livingston, James Alner, John Broome, Edward Livingston. Esq's.

A letter from a gentleman in Paris, dated Nov. 28, 1793. "The French armies consist of 1,500,000 men—from 18 to 45 years of age. It is with infinite satisfaction I assure you, that the greater part of my apprehensions of a war between England and America, are dispelled."

From undoubted authority, we understand that the late talk Lord Dorchester had with the Indians was conducted in a very secret manner. The matter was not known, even in Quebec, till some time after the departure of the Indians; when, on their returning to Montreal, they disclosed the matter to a friend, who took a copy of the said talk, and from which several copies were made out. Diary.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Days.	Days.
Brig Little Sally, Earl, Virginia. 5	
Schr. Peggy, Skelly, St. Eustatia	
	and Antigua. 12
Mary, Hufley, Jamaica. 24	
Sloop John, Merry, Boston. 12	
Abigail, Moore, Casco Bay. 10	
The ships Morning Star and Fame, and Brig Flora, are returned.	
We hear that a Brig bound from this port, to Jamaica, is stopped by a French ship of war, at Bombay Hook:—The Captain of the ship says, she must be detained, till he hears from Philadelphia.—Yesterday evening arrived at Marcus Hook, the following vessels:	
Ship Enterprize, Jones, Havanna, 12	
Brig Chance, Beiks, do. do.	
Fox, Millen, Malaga, 42	

On the evening of the 26th inst. a few leagues off the Delaware Capes, the French sloop of war, the Cerf of 16 guns from New-York, captured the Spanish ship Victoria, Capt. Coste, and the snow Baron de Carondelet, Capt. Harvey, both from this port, bound to New Orleans.

Capt. Beiks, in 12 days from the Havanna informs, that he failed in company with the ship Enterprize, Captain Jones of Philadelphia.—The ship Betsey, Moore, of New-York; Citizen, Cunningham, Baltimore, and the brig Ann, Byrnes of Philadelphia, were all ready to sail in a few days.

The brig Fox, failed in company with a large number of English vessels, under convoy of the British ship Iris—Two Algerine cruizers boarded several vessels in sight of Capt. Mellen.

A number of vessels in addition to those already mentioned, are arrived in the river—among which it is said, is one from London.

THEATRE.

The Dramatist, the Farmer and the Sailor's Landlady, are to be performed at the New Theatre this evening.

Arrived at New-York, March 27.

Brig Neptune, Barnham,	Charleston
Schooner Eliza, Fanning,	Providence and
Sloop Humbard, Taylor, N. Providence and	Turks-Islands
Gift of American vessels in the Port of Lisbon, December 26, 1793.	
Ship Glasgow, Harding Williams, Philad.	
Patty, A. Campbell, New-York	
Hope, Charles Sheldon, Providence	
Brig Sukey, C. R. Perry, do.	
Elizabeth, Monf. S. Bunbury, Newbury Port	
Hester Mary, Florence Driscoll, Baltimore	
Martha, Ebenr. Hayt, Newbury Port	
Neptune, Stephen Griffith, Chatham	
Washington, George Dekay, New-York	
Clinton, Joseph Alger, Providence	
Clarissa, John Wheeler, Boston	
Echo, John Cumb, do.	
Minerva, William Dalzel, Alexandria	
Eliza, James Goodrich, New-York	
Schooner Betsey, John Prince, Marblehead	
At St. Ubes, near Lisbon.	
Ship Fame, Robert Blunt, Portsmouth	
Gov. Bowdoin, Wm. Downe, Boston	
Eliza, Thomas Lewis, do. "	

Mr. Dayton's propositions for the sequestration or arrestation of British property, was this day under consideration in the House of Representatives—the debate was renewed and continued till near the time of Adjournment.

No vote was taken when the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

M A R K S.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for the r Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thick r and whit r and t takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill. The i and f in the word promise are not parallel, the f inclining much more forward than the i.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1794—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word Twenty, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills; and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word Company is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the o being less than the m, and others following.

There is no stroke to the t in the word North whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters ent in the word Twenty, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the Tw and they going below them.

The Signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with jam-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed. The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank of the United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. d4.

Philadelphia, March, 1794.
JUST PUBLISHED,
 By **MATHEW CAREY,**
 No. 118, Market Street,
THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW
SYSTEM OF
Modern Geography:
 OR, A
Geographical, Historical, and
Commercial Grammar;
 And present state of the several
NATIONS OF THE WORLD.
 CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and distances of the planets, according to the Newtonian system and the latest observations.
2. A general view of the earth, considered as a planet; with several useful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand divisions of the globe into land and water, continents and islands.
4. The situation and extent of empires, kingdoms, states, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, soil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curiosities, seas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beasts peculiar to each country.
7. Observations on the changes that have been any where observed upon the face of nature since the most early periods of history.
8. The history and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military strength.
9. The genius, manners, customs, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, sciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, structures, ruins, and artificial curiosities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and distances of principal places from Philadelphia.

To which are added,
 1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
 2. A TABLE of the Coins of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
 3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the present time.
 By **WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Esq.**
 The Astronomical Part corrected by
D. RITTENHOUSE.

To which have been added,
 The late DISCOVERIES of **DR. HERSCHHELL**, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.
 The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.
 The first volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, besides two Astronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world.
2. Chart of the world.
3. Europe.
4. Asia.
5. Africa.
6. South-America.
7. Cook's discoveries.
8. Countries round the north Pole.
9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.
10. Seven United Provinces.
11. Austrian, French and Dutch Netherlands.
12. Germany.
13. Seat of war in France.
14. France divided into departments.
15. Switzerland.
16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia.
17. Spain and Portugal.
18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary.
19. Ireland.
20. West-Indies.
21. Vermont.
22. Armillary sphere.
23. Copernican system.

With the second volume, which is now in the press, will be given the following Maps:

1. Russia in Europe and Asia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindostan.
7. United States.
8. British America.
9. State of New-Hampshire.
10. State of Massachusetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Island.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jersey.
15. State of Pennsylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tennessee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

TERMS.

1. This work will be comprised in two volumes.
2. Subscribers pay for the present volume on delivery, six dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the succeeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or else, when finished, at the same price as the first.
4. The subscription will be raised on the first day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, exclusive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for sale after the completion of the work, they will be sold at sixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the subscribers will be published as patrons of American literature, arts, and sciences.

It is wholly unnecessary to expatiate on the advantage to American readers, that this edition possesses, over every imported edition of any system of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the several states, procured at a very great expense, and from the best materials that are attainable, speaks such full conviction on this subject, that it would be disrespectful to the reader's understanding to suppose it requisite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its superiority. In no similar work have such maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur

in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a slight sketch of a few of them.

The publisher takes the present opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks to those respectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of several of the states. He requests a continuance of their kindness; and hopes that such public spirited citizens, as are possessed of similar documents, will favor him with their assistance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breast the warmest sentiments of gratitude—sentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himself to the citizens of the United States, to spare neither pains nor expense to render the present edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deserving of their patronage.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-Street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to.
LEONARD BLEECKER.
 m&thf

NORRIS COURT,

Back of the New Library, between Chestnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting, Likewife, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Ground Plan

OF THE

City Philadelphia,

AND ITS ENVIRONS:

Taken from actual survey, by **A. P. FOLIE**, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches square; and it will contain an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The situation of the several public buildings, such as the State-House, City-Hall, Seat of Congress, Churches, Meeting-Houses, Hospital, Library and Seminars of Learning—of the several Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be ascertained. The parts which are built on will be distinguished from those that are not. The courses of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of those two waters, as lies within the compass of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will also be ornamented by a view of the shipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congress-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In short, nothing will be omitted to render this useful and desirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it shall be completed with the greatest possible dispatch, as soon as the generous encouragement of subscribers shall insure to the author such a sum as will be sufficient to defray expenses.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical list of the Subscribers names, and information concerning the police, population and present state of the city.

The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookellers in this city—and the original Draft may be seen at **B. DAVIES**, No. 68, Market-Street, at any time until it shall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28.

m&thf

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. **JH. FAUCHET.**

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice.

Mordecai Lewis,

Has for Sale at his Store, No. 25, Dock-Street:—

A few Bales of Russia Sheetings,
 Barcelona Handkerchiefs in Boxes,
 A bale of low-priced Cotton Handkerchiefs,
 A Quantity of Souchoing Tea, Hyson and
 Tonkay, &c.
 Holland Gin in Cases,
 A Quantity of Brimstone,
 With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20.

3aw6w

Scheme of a Lottery,

To raise 39,900 Dollars, on 266,000 Dollars, deducting 15 per Cent. from the Prizes—this Lottery consists of 38,000 Tickets, in which there are 14,539 Prizes and 23,461 Blanks, being about one and an half Blanks to a Prize.

THE Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, having resolved to erect LOTTERIES for raising ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, have appointed the following persons to superintend and direct the drawing of the same, viz. Nicholas Low, Rufus King, Herman Le Roy, James Watson, Richard Harrison, Abijah Hammond, and Cornelius Ray, of the city of New-York—Thomas Willing, Joseph Ball, Matthew McConnell and Andrew Bayard, of the city of Philadelphia—His Excellency Richard Howell, Esq. Elias Boudinot, General Elias Dayton, James Parker, John Bayard, Doctor Lewis Donnam, Samuel W. Stockton, Joshua M. Wallace, Joseph Bloomfield, and Eliza Boudinot, of N. w. Jersey, who offer the following Scheme of a Lottery, and pledge themselves to the public, that they will take every assurance and precaution in their power to have the Monies paid by the Managers, from time to time, as received, into the Banks at New-York and Philadelphia, to remain for the purpose of paying Prizes, which shall be immediately discharged by a check upon one of the Banks.

S C H E M E :

1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars is	20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000		10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
100		100		10,000
300		50		15,000
1000		20		20,000
2000		15		30,000
3000		12		36,000
8100		10		81,000

14,539 Prizes. 266,000
 23,461 Blanks. First drawn number, 2,000
 Last drawn number, 2,000

38,000 Tickets at 7 Dollars each is 266,000
 The drawing will commence, under the inspection of a Committee of the Superintendants, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

The Superintendants have appointed John N. Cumming, of Newark, Jacob R. Hardenberg, of New-Brunswick, and Jonathan Rheas, of Trenton, as immediate Managers thereof, who have given ample security for discharging the trust reposed in them.

In order to secure the punctual payment of the Prizes, the Superintendants of the Lottery have directed that the Managers shall each enter into bonds in 40,000 dollars, with four sufficient securities, to perform their instructions, the substance of which is

I. That whenever either of the Managers shall receive the sum of Three Hundred Dollars, he shall immediately place the same in one of the Banks of New-York or Philadelphia, to the credit of the Governor of the Society, and such of the Superintendants as live in the city where the monies are placed, to remain there until the Lottery is drawn, for the payment of the Prizes.

II. The Managers to take sufficient security for any Tickets they may sell, otherwise to be responsible for them.

III. To keep regular books of Tickets sold, Monies received and paid into the Bank, abstracts of which shall be sent, monthly, to the Governor of the Society.

Paterfon, January 1, 1794.
 On application to either of the above gentlemen, information will be given where tickets may be had.

February 24.

tu&tf.

Just Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. Crandon, from St. Peterburg in Russia,
 And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN'S DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG'S BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donaldson,

No. 22, Walnut-street.

March 4, 1794.

drw3awtf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY

M. Carey, No. 118, High-street,
The PROMPTER;

COMMENTARY ON COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the best sense in the world.

THIS little book is written in a style altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all classes of people, mechanics, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has passed thro three impressions in the eastern states, and many householders deem it so useful as to purchase a copy for every adult in their families.—PRICE 2s.
 February 4. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

In an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size or convenience.

For terms apply to the printer.

January 23.

m&th—tf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few cases Champagne Wine;
MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogheads and quarter casks,

FOR SALE BY

JOHN VAUGHAN,

No. 111, South Front Street.

Jan. 2, 1794.

dtf

Lately Published.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobson,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1 2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clogher. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject.—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.
 March 17. tunc&gw

Advertisement.

WILL be exposed to public sale, on Seventh day the 29th of this instant, at the late dwelling house of Richard Cheyney, deceased, a plantation, situate in the Township of Thornbury in the county of Delaware, and lying on Chester creek, containing 80 acres, 15 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence, about 25 acres of wood land, and the remainder is good fertile land well supplied with water.—There are on the premises, a good stone dwelling House and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of 25 good bearing trees a good barn cellar'd under, a saw-mill, and an excellent seat for a grist or merchant mill with a sufficiency of water.

Likewise a tract of wood land adjoining the above—Immediate possession will be given to the purchaser.—The sale to begin at 2 o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JOHN CHEYNEY, } Executors.
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, }

March, 19

dtf.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

MUSCOVADO Sugar in hlds. & bbls.
 Hyson and Souchong Teas.
 Sherry Wines, of superior quality, in pipes and quarter casks.
 Spanish Indigo.
 Boston Beef, in barrels.

And a small invoice of Muslins.

NALBRO' & JOHN FRAZIER,

No. 164, South Front-street.

March 8.

fmw4w

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next, and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,

JOHN SANFORD DART, C. H. R.

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved, That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

by order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

cwtNov.

INFORMATION

Is Requested

By the Editor, of a Mr. William Kilton, a Brick Layer, who went from New-England and was at Philadelphia 1st August, 1793, since which time nothing has been heard of him—Great relief will be afforded to his aged parents and friends, by any intelligence concerning him—as they are fearful that he has fallen in the late general calamity.
 March 22.

PHILADELPHIA:

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